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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/732,883	12/09/2003	John W. Matthews	SF-2	6936
25917	7590	08/07/2006	EXAMINER	
LANGLOTZ PATENT WORKS, INC.			HAN, JASON	
PO BOX 759			ART UNIT	
GENOA, NV 89411			PAPER NUMBER	
			2875	
DATE MAILED: 08/07/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/732,883	Applicant(s) MATTHEWS ET AL.	
	Examiner Jason M. Han	Art Unit 2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 May 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Pages 5-7, filed May 22, 2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of Claim(s) 1-15 under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 35 U.S.C. 103 have been fully considered and are withdrawn. However, after careful review of the rejections, the prior art of Chapman (U.S. Publication 2004/0190286), Coffman (U.S. Patent 4,782,432), and Hauck (U.S. Patent 5,790,013) remain commensurate to the scope of the claims as broadly interpreted by the Examiner and as stated by the Applicant within the context of the claim language [MPEP 2111]. Due to adjustments, the Examiner has withdrawn the previous rejections in support of stronger rejections under the same art, whereby elucidation is provided below.

2. In response to Applicant's argument concerning the combination of Chapman in view of Hauck (Page 7), first, the Examiner maintains that the prior art of record are considered pertinent to one another and are analogous due to the very nature of illumination. Second, the motivation provided by the Examiner, who is one of ordinary skill in the art, is considered sufficient in combining the two references, whereby multiple color variations and control thereof would improve the overall aesthetic appeal of the device. Third, in response to Applicant's argument, "there is no evidence of how or whether adoption of the Hauck toy concept could be practically applied to Chapman", the Examiner maintains that modifying the lamp of Chapman to incorporate the principle teaching of Hauck, wherein a controller [Figure 6: (100)] is operable in response to a signal received from a second switch [Figure 6: (4-6)] to provide a selected power to at

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least one of the lamp components from a plurality of different color lamp components [Figure 6-7: (7-9)] in providing a selected output color, would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention. Though the exact details of the combination are not provided, it remains feasible to the Examiner, who is one of ordinary skill in the art, that such a combination is possible without teaching away from the two references and despite the seeming complexity, as brought up by the Applicant without substantial corroboration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In Claim 1, the Applicant recites the limitation, "wherein the flashlight is an elongated body defining an axis, and the second switch is a ring rotatable about the axis", which contrasts the limitations found in Claims 14-15, whereby "application of a limited first degree of axial force in a first direction to one of the first and second switches" and "a second application of axial force in the first direction to one of the first and second switches" [the underlined providing for uncertainty and necessitating appropriate correction].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-2, 5, and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chapman (U.S. Publication 2004/0190286).
5. With regards to Claim 1, Chapman discloses a flashlight including:
 - A lamp [Figures 21, 36, 40: (306)];
 - A power storage element [Figures 21, 36, 40: (90)];
 - A first switch [Figures 21, 36, 40: (60)];
 - A second switch [Figures 21, 36, 40: (382)];
 - An electronic controller [Figures 21, 36, 40: (314)];
 - The controller having a first switch input connected to the first switch [Figure 40 – circuit diagram for the flashlight shown in Figures 21 and 36];
 - The controller having a second switch input connected to the second switch [Figures 21, 36: (372)];
 - The controller being operable in response to actuation of the first switch to deliver power to the lamp [Page 6, Paragraph 87]; and

- The controller being operable in response to a signal received from the second switch to establish a degree of the delivered power, such that the second switch determines a brightness of the lamp [Page 6, Paragraph 91]; and
- Wherein the flashlight is an elongated body [Figures 21, 36: (312)] defining an axis, and the second switch is a ring rotatable about the axis [Page 6, Paragraph 91-92].

6. With regards to Claim 2, Chapman discloses the second switch being operably connected directly to the second switch input, such that it does not intervene between the power storage element and the lamp [Figures 21, 36: (372)].

7. With regards to Claim 5, it is inherent that Chapman includes a leak-resistant housing defining a chamber [Paragraphs 6, 57, 64 88], wherein the second switch is positioned outside the chamber [Page 6, Paragraph 91].

8. With regards to Claim 11, Chapman discloses the second switch being movable through a range of angular positions, and the controller being operable to establish the degree of power level based on the absolute position of the switch [Page 6, Paragraph 91].

9. With regards to Claim 12, Chapman discloses the second switch being movable through a range of angular positions, and the controller being operable to establish the degree of power level based on a duration of a rotational force applied to the second switch [Page 6, Paragraph 91].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 3 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chapman (U.S. Publication 2004/0190286).

Chapman discloses the claimed invention as cited above. In addition, Chapman teaches an elongated body/housing having at least two independent electrical paths between first and second ends thereof [Figures 21, 36, 40: (372)], but does not specifically teach the flashlight having the first switch at a first end and the lamp at an opposed second end, whereby the second switch is closer to the second end than the first end (re: Claim 3); nor teaches the lamp at a first end and the first switch at an opposed second end (re: Claim 13).

However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the first switch at a first end opposite to the lamp at a second end where the second switch is also closer to, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Japiske*, 86 USPQ 70. In this case, it might be preferable to have the main on/off first switch at the rear end opposite to the lamp, while the second switch is located closer to the front end to provide the user easy access in adjusting the intensity during use.

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11. Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chapman (U.S. Publication 2004/0190286) as applied to Claim 5 above, and further in view of Coffman (U.S. Patent 4782432).

Chapman discloses the claimed invention as cited above, but does not specifically teach the second switch including a sensor component (re: Claim 6), said component being a magnetic field sensor (re: Claim 7), said component being electrically isolated from the second switch (re: Claim 8), nor said second switch including a magnet (re: Claim 9).

However, Coffman teaches, "It also is appreciated that, while collar 18 preferably is rotatably mounted on or adjacent front cap 20, this rotatable collar may be located at any desired location along device 10. The magnetic reed switches will, of course, be disposed opposite the magnetic elements mounted on the collar. As an alternative, however, rotatable collar 18 may be replaced by a longitudinal slider on which magnetic elements M1 and M2 are mounted; and magnetic reed switches S1 – S4 may be arranged in a linear array beneath this slider and individually actuated by the magnetic elements. As yet another alternative, although two magnetic elements have been proposed, it is appreciated that, if desired, only a single magnetic element may be used together with an additional magnetic reed switch. As a still further embodiment, other proximity sensing devices may be used in place of the magnetic reed switches and magnetic elements described herein. For example, Hall effect devices may be used, although such devices are known, at the present time, to draw current from, for example, battery 38 even in their quiescent modes. Still further, a position detector may

be used to sense the angular position of collar 18 (or the longitudinal position of the above-mentioned slider) and to produce a plural bit digital signal representative thereof. This plural bit digital signal may cause the selected energization of a desired one of the above-mentioned functions of light device 10 [Column 13, Lines 34-61]."

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the flashlight of Chapman to incorporate the rotatable, magnetic switch of Coffman in order to provide a multifunction switching arrangement that is particularly resistant to corrosion and damage due to water [see Coffman: Column 2, Lines 12-17].

12. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chapman (U.S. Publication 2004/0190286) as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Hauck (U.S. Patent 5790013).

Chapman discloses the claimed invention as cited above, but does not specifically teach a plurality of different color lamp components.

Hauck teaches a plurality of different color lamp components [Figure 6: (7-9)], wherein a controller [Figure 6: (100)] is operable in response to a signal received from a second switch [Figure 6: (4-6)] to provide a selected power to at least one of the lamp components to provide a selected output color.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the flashlight of Chapman to incorporate the different color lamp components of Hauck in order to provide an aesthetic appeal and greater control with respect to illumination.

Conclusion


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason M. Han whose telephone number is (571) 272-2207. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (571) 272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jason M Han
Examiner
Art Unit 2875

JMH (8/1/2006)


Thomas M. Suter
Primary Examiner